NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1875.

WAR-ANOTHER IMPORTANT PAPER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

visor McDonald, and reflecting in a severe manner,

as will be seen, upon the Administration for his

appointment. The first of these documents is the

If the contemplated change of supervisor in this District is not fixed, I would suggest that the character of the new appointee should be investigated here and at Memphis.

CHESTER H. KRUM, Attorney U. S., &c.
C. W. FORD, Collector.
C. A. NEWCOMB, U. S. Marshal.

The other document is an affidavit made by James

Marr, predecessor of McDonald as Supervisor of In-

ternal Revenue. Mr. Marr declares in his affidavit,

which is dated Feb. 19, 1870, that soon after the

passage of the act of July 20, 1868, creating the

office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, he, McDon-

ald, and the deponent were for some time applicants

for the position of Supervisor of the District, em-

bracing Missouff. Then when it became likely that

the deponent was to be appointed to that position:

such that if known would send him to the pendentiary.

Jas. MARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of
February, 1870, at St. Louis, Mo. John N. Straar.

Notary Public for St. Louis Louis Louinty, Mo.

McDONALD'S TRIAL.

THE DISTILLERS THINK THEY WERE WORKING

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

St. Louis, Nov. 17 .- In the United States District

Court to-day the case of ex-Supervisor McDonald

was resumed. E. B. Frazer of the firm of Bevis &

Frazer testified to having manufactured "crooked"

whisky, with the knowledge and approval of Mc-

Donald and Joyce. He said:

We understood that other distillers were doing likewise; we, the distillers, had several meetings to raise money for the revenue agents; once we raised \$5,000 for Joyce: I paid the money to him at the Planter's House; are said that McDonald was going to take it to Washington to use it for stopping an investigation; McDonald went to Washington and remained about a week; this accounted in the month of August, 1875; I don't know to

went to Washington and remained about a week; this occurred in the month of August, 1875; I don't know to whom the money was to be given; I did not care; Joyce came to see ms and told me that he had to have \$5.000; our firm paid half and Bingham Brothers half; in May, \$5.000 more were raised at Fitzoy's suggestion; "to wipe out the past, and let bygones be bygones;" I raised some money once for Mr. Hogue, a revenue agent, who was here in the Spring of 1874 investigating revenue natters; I paid Bogue \$10.000; once Bevis showed me a letter signed "Bab," which Joyce had given him to reassure me; It purported to come from Babock at Washington; in my conversations with Joyce about being in danger, he aiways told me to go ahead and rain because we were all right; he said that he had communication with Washington, which would enable hira to let us know if anybody was coming.

Andrew, a brother of C. S. Megrue, testified:

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Andrew, a brother of C. S. Megrue, testified:

I was employed in Bovis & Frazer's diafiliery as super-intendent; McDonadi came there once and I met him in the office; he asked how we were cetting along; I said a smoothly; he saked why we didn't make more; I said I was running under the orders of Bovis & Frazer, and if they said to make more I would; he then said, "Well, Mar, this ain't panning out well; why in h— on't you make more of the whisky that pays?" The first time that I heard of "crocked running" was in the summer of 1871; "Con." Megrue told me about it in Cincinnai; "Con." told me he had a business here that was going to make money; Megrue told me that he had and a grangements with Government officials by which distillers could make filled whisky without interference by the Government.

Rudolf W. Ulrici, one of the most prominent dis-

tillers here, was then called to the stand. He testi-

ned:
I reside in St. Louis; in 1871 I was encaged in the dis-tillery business, and remained in it till the 7th or 8th of bast May; I was forced into the kins, and manufactured "crooked" whisky till October, 1872; Fitzroy called at my office occasionally, and I paid itim money on "crooked" whisky.

I was appointed United States storekeeper in 1869 oyee told me that this house (Chanteau's distiller) has o make some "croeket" whicky, and the money mus e paid to him; Joyce told me he was taking care of the

be paid to him; Joyce told me he was taking care of the onicers at Washington—Babeock, Avery, and others—and it was being used for political purposes; I always understood that we were working under orders from head-quarters [laughter]; he would come around and make special assessments, saying that "the folks at Washington wanted some momey, and must have it" [hughter]; he assessed me \$100 occasionally for "the looks at Washington;" the parties he named as receiving the money here were District-Attorney Patrick, United States Marshington;" the parties he named as receiving the money here were District-Attorney Patrick, United States Marshington; On Megrue, and Win. McKee; I do not know how the money was distributed, because, after the money passed out of my hands, I never got a sip as it again [laughter]; I did not testify this all before the Grand Jury, because I was instructed by Joyce, not to testify according to the law in the book but according to the revenue law, as I received it from my superior officers, Joyce and McDonald, Haughter.]

Joseph N. Fitzroy was then placed on the stand.

Joseph N. Fitzroy was then placed on the stand.

onnection with the distilleries; I received money manufacturers of "crooked" whisay; McDonaid me it was for political purposes; Joyce subscript told me it was for Megrue, McDonaid, and so, storekeepers, and gargers Ford, McKer, and ry; I was told by McDonaid that the parties conced with the ring were McGuire, McKee, Joyce, New-

He testified:

Schon D. Thorpe was sworn and testified;

Donald and Joyce. He said:

UNDER ORDERS-"THE FOLKS AT WASHINGTON"-

PROMINENT DISTILLERS GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

DON CARLOS'S PROPOSITION. SE APPREHENDS WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND PROPOSES A TRUCK WITH KING ALFONSO WHILE IT LASTS-HE RESERVES HIS RIGHT TO THE THRONE, AND THREATENS TO SEND OUT PRIVATEERS TO PREY ON AMERICAN COMMERCE -OPINIONS OF THE MADRID PRESS.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875. The evening papers of this city publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso.

In that document the former says:

The attitude of President Grant is a prelude to war between Spain and the United States if you do not recognize the independence of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for this particidal rebellion Had I reigned it would not have occurred, at least not country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts, but maintain my rights to the crewn, and I retain the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my toyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces manued by the indomitable population of that coast, which will pursue the merchant ships of our enemies and scept the truce, let us appoint representatives to settle conditions. If you refuse, the world will be the wit-

ness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty.
MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875. The fact that Don Carlos has sent a letter to the King eas created a great sensation here, and is variously com-

mented upon by the newspapers. neve Don Carlos is more uncompromising than any of his partisans. We are at the beginning of the end. The war will be speedily terminated, either by the submission or the overwhelming of the Carlists."

The Correspondencia says that the pretensions of Don Paries are exaggerated and inadmissible. The royal army in the field will be 300,000 strong by the 1st of

The Tiempo halls the action of Don Carlos as the har-HENDAYE, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875.

Intelligence from a Carlist source asserts that the letter Don Carlos recently wrote to the King did not make any trace should the Cuban difficulty cause a war between spain and the United States. In that case Don Carlos, while reserving his rights to the throne of Spain, offered to unite his forces with those of King Alfonso to defend the integrity of Spanish territory.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONER. HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- Señor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner has arrived here. The inflitary and civil authorities have saluted him. Good results are expected

THE BRITISH PRESS INTERESTED.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY REGARDED AS INSINCEEE-B UNDEES OF THE PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S WAR POWERS-THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE PU-GITIVE SLAVE CIECULAR.

London, Nov. 6 .- The most exacting American could hardly complain that-what with Cuba and the elections-his country has not had a fair share of attention this week. The news of President Grant's remonstrance with Spain on the subject of Cuba produced almost a flurry. Before the excitement had gone very far it was remembered that important elections were to occur on Tuesday. When they were over we had, as I suppose you had, a sedative statement that the belligerent memorandum relates to documents two years old. "The news," says Reuter's dispatch (I quote the words because it is sometimes convenient to compare New-York and London versions), "recently published by the New-York press concerning a prospective action of the President toward Spain is officially declared to be unwarranted." Madrid at the same time told us. semi-officially, that there was no foundation for the story about the Spanish iron-clads and frigates which were being got ready to sail for Cuba. And even before these later dispatches came people had seased to be disquieted. The remarks that had appeared in the papers indicate the prevailing tone of thought. This is as good an occasion as any other to ask attention to the view sometimes taken in Europe of American as much before-that a war between the United States and Spain, on account of Cuba, would be all but inevitable if American dispatches could be construed as literally as those of European countries, adding, with still more significant emphasis: "No European Government would send such a Note as that which President Grant has caused to be delivered to the Cabinet of Madrid, unless it were ready to fight: and any Government with a sense of selfrespect would fight rather than yield to such dictation." President Grant, of course, cannot be supposed to care for anything said in a newspaper. If he did, he might experience a feeling slightly akin to humiliation on being told by the leading journal of Europe that there is happily little fear he means to be taken at his word. He can hardly suppose that his fellow-countrymen, whether here or at home, like to hear their Chief Magistrate denounced to Europe as little better than a vulgar blusterer. A filibuster in words is rather less respectable than a filibuster in acts. The language of The Economist the leading financial journal of England, and one whose political judgments are weighty, is in the mme tone: the very words are almost the same:

No self-respecting State could endure to receive as admenition so insulting in its menace without resenting it by military force, and a Government committed twent threats would be bound to back them with its fleeter.

There is not, one may be permitted to hope, any where in the United States to-day, a considerable party in favor of annexing Cuba by force. Who

ever favors such a policy may profitably spend some time in reflecting on another remark of The Econo

It is impossible to believe that Gen. Grant or any other same American means war for the sake of Cuba; it is not easy, even, to imagine that any politician capable of looking a month ahead of him would be ready to necept the island as a free gift.

While on this subject, I must ask leave to quote two or three more proofs of the careful study which

The Saturday Review devotes to American affairs before venturing to discourse on them in its usual eritical vein. Gen. Grant, we are told in the course of an article on Cuba, has never disclaimed the candidature for the presidency. His rather famous letter might as well-for all knowledge of it The Saturday has never have been written. It was qualified, no doubt, but The Salurdoy cannot plead th qualification. Its ignorance of the letter itself is manifest. The second matter is of more consequence The Saturday affirms that the Democrats have narrowly escaped defeat in New-York because they proposed by debasing the currency to repudiate part of the National Debt. A fortnight ago the same journal informed its readers that New-York had already been carried by the Democrats because they advocated hard money. It shows ingenuity to make two statements on the same subject directly contradictory each of the other, and both man who gets all his notions of American politics from this journal must be in a very curious state of mind. One would quite enjoy a brief hour's talk with such a being. On American constitutional law The Saturday Review is perhaps the highest known authority. If it is not it ought to be, for it is more than the expounder of existing provisions; it is the inventor of new. It has just empowered President Grant to declare war provided he can get the consent of the Senate, which it thinks will probably not be given. Very likely The Saturday supposes the Constitution of the United States, like that of England, to be unwritten. Out of gratitude for old favors—and for favors to come some of its old rebel friends might subscribe to purchase a cheap copy for presentation to the writer of its American articles. Some day it might be useful

to him to know that the power of declaring war is

not vested in the President, with or without the last year, and 23 State auxiliaries organized. Addresses consent of the Senate, but in Congress. I suppose I ought to quote the words which prove that The Saturday believes the power to belong to the President with the consent of the Senate, though it is a sad waste of space. Here they are:

Gen. Grant is much more capable of prevoking a quarrel with Spain as an electioneering maneuver. It is well that he is partially secured by the provisions of the Constitution against the consequences of his rash and unjustifiable proceeding. The consent of the Senate is necessary to a declaration of war, and it is highly imrobable that it will be given.

I am really sorry to have to add that The Spectator, which as a rule sincerely tries to understand Amercan affairs, has fallen into the same error. It undertakes to argue that the United States Constitution is not a working constitution, and its argument war with Spain, and the electors might heartily accept his advice, and the war might be declared by President and Senate, and the House of Representatives might refuse supplies for carrying it on, and there would be no appeal." How is it that a man can allow himself to describe a system of government as a failure without having read the instrument on which it is based ?

Spite of these exceptions, it may be said that the comments on the elections show, as a rule, a growing intelligence about American affairs. There is, for one thing, less emniscience and more knowledge. The results of Tuesday are freely admitted to have confounded the wisest prophets here, as they seem to have done with you also. The Republican victory is recognized as a fact which quite upsets previous calculations about next year's contest. Not to multiply quotations, I will select a single passage from The Pall Mall Gazette, which may strike the Democrafts as interesting. That journal refers the change in the balance of power to what it calls the American middle class, the body of farmers in the rural

districts, and says:

Their change of position, disclosed in Tuesday's voting, is certainly due to the improduce of the Democratic leaders. The levity with which infation was allowed to be adopted as a plank of the Democratic planform in Ohio and Pennsylvama; the recklessness with which the Southern allies of the parry have proclaimed their Secesionist sympathics; the non-appearance of any nen of high capacity in the Democratic ranks except Gov. Tilden—all these things have disheartened the electors, who a year ago thought that anything would be better than the maintenance of Republican rule.

It adds that the reaction way on forther if it be

It adds that the reaction may go further if it be true that the Mississippi Democrats mean to send Mr. Jefferson Davis to the Senate-a stroke of policy which, in its opinion, would surpass the blunders of President Grant "in his least sober mood." This hint may seem to the ex-Confederates deserving of consideration, if they will bear in mind that it comes from a journal which would have been one of their old friends had it been born in due time.

The first Cabinet Council of the season was held on Thursday, and its very first act was to withdraw the Fugitive Slave circular. Its second was to send round to the evening papers a notification of what it had done-so impatient was it of resting another day under the odium of that deplorable blunder. The strength and unanimity of the popular resentment it had awakened were quite enough to account for this unusual swiftness of action. Possibly, too, the decision was hastened by the appearance in that morning's Times of a powerful and elaborate argument on the question by Sir William Harcourt, under the well-known signature Historicus. This was followed up by a second on Friday-none the less useful beause the Government had come down at the first shot. The question whether a public ship is subject to the laws of the country in which she happens to find herself is-and so may be said of slave-catching one that will not admit of a doubtful answer. Sir William Harcourt proves not only that a positive answer can be given, but that the question long since ceased to be a question. So overwhelming is his demonstration that we are more curious than ever to know who were the highest legal authorities on whose advice, as Lord Derby declared in his Liverpool speech, the instructions had been issued. Whoever they were, there is reason to believe that the Foreign Office and the Admiralty were jointly responsible for the circular. It is stated this morning with circumstantial explicitness that the circular was invented, written, and decided upon first by the Foreign Office and then by the Admiralty, at a is only the culmination of an amount of suffering and time when all the Ministers were in town, and when disaster which in a lower degree has been diffused over Cabinet Councils were being held, yet was never | the greater part of the island, the full amount of which brought before the Cabinet either by Lord Derby or by Mr. Ward Hunt, and came upon their colleagues entirely by surprise. Parts of this, at east, are true. The circular bore date July 31, while Parliament was sitting, and Sir Stafford Northcote declared at Middlesbrough, the day before its aspension, that it had appeared without his knowledge. Other Ministers were equally ignorant, among them, it is believed, Mr. Disraeli himself. The official notice of the withdrawal of the circular s coupled with a pledge that new instructions on the subject will be issued. But the law is plain, naval officers know it, and the best thing the Admiralty could have done was to let it alone-which seems to the natural mind the easiest, and always proves to the official mind the hardest, course to

FOREIGN PRESS SPECULATIONS.

We cannot believe that the good sense of the American people would permit them to be provked into a war for Cuba by any pitch of Spanish haughtiness.—

It is simply and impudently false to say that

the state of Cuba affects the United States at all; it either touches their interests nor appeals strongly to heir sympathies.—[London standard.]

The Cuban war will go on for an indefinite me, for the public men of spain would rather see the arlist hasarrection continued, than suppress it by the d of troops withheld from Cuba.—[London News.]

In case of necessity a navy could be impro-

It is uncertain whether the American people would be at all disposed to incur the inconveniences and losses of a war with Spain, which would at least involve the rain of their commerce for a considerable time, for an object which many may consider visionary, and others undestrable.—[Liverpool Mercury.

Not only ought we not to abandon Cuba to Not only ought we not to abstation that to state, thus contessing our debility and impotence to all the world, and exciting our enemies to snatch our remains geologies from us, but so long as there exists a single pannard in our territory and a single centime in our researcy, we ought to spend the one and shed the blood of the other in defending our honor and our right.—Madrid Tlempe (Government organ.)

Although the President professes not to dethrough the President professes not to de-the amexation of Cuba to the United States, he been the steady advocate of territorial aggrandize-t. But for the opposition of more pradent politi-s Santo Domingo would now be an American State-slony, and there is no reason to doubt that he fore-the necessary conversion of an anarchical republic an American possession.—[saturday Review (Lon-

Whether Cuba is likely to remain a part of the spanish dominions is another matter. If the connection could be severed in a fair and homorable way, it would probably be a great advantage to spain. Cuba now does but drain her of troops and money, and there seems no likelihood that she will ever do anything cise as long as she remains a Spanich possession. It is not the Power that loses the island just now that will be an object of pity so much as the Power that game it.—[London Pall Mail Gazette.]

THE PROPELLER MONTAUK BURNED. BUFFALO, Nov. 17 .- The propeller Montauk of the Western Transportation Company's line was de-stroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The vessel was valued at \$25,000; no insurance. She has been lying at Colt-slip the past six weeks, and had no cargo on board.

A VICTIM OF THE GALVESTON DISASTER. Galveston, Texas, Nov. 17.-A schooner from East Bay brings a report that a body, supposed to

be that of Henry Rogers of Brooklyn, a passenger on the City of Waco, was found and buried on the beach near High Island, 30 miles from Galveston. WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION. CINCINNATI, Nov. 17 .- The second annual

Convention of the Woman's Temperance Union met te-

day, 200 delegates being present, representing 19 States. Forty-five State Conventions have been held thus

of welcome were made, and some reports read.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN BOSNIA. LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875. A telegram to the second edition of The A friegram to the second can the following:
A serious encounter occurred on the 12th inst at Piva, in Bosnia, between the Turkish troops and a large body of insurgents. The Sublime Porte is officially informed that 16 buttalious of troops under Cheftet Fasha were encaged. It is reported that the insurgents were completely routed, leaving 600 killed on the field.

THE SHREWSBURY RACES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875. At Shrewsbury to-day occurred the race for the Great Shropshire Handicap of 500 sovereigns in specie, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, entrance 3 sovereigns; the second horse to save his stakes; new straight mile; 123 subscribers. Thirteen horses started. The race was wan by Coeruleus.

Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Coeruleus, by Beardaman out of Bas Bleu, 3 years old.
Mr. T. Jennings's ch. c. Conseil, by Consul out of No Chance, 4 years old.
Caramel, aged.

The beiting just before the start was as follows: Four to one against Coeruleus; seven to one against Conseil, and twenty-five to one against Caramel.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- The steamer City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, brings advices from the City of Mexico to the 9th inst. The Mexican Senate has elected Romero Rubio President and Señor Sanvedra Vice-President, and the Lower House has elected Vidal Castaneda President and Sebastian Camacho Vice-President. A compulsory education bill has been introduced in Con-

THE BRITISH STORMS AND FLOODS. VIOLENT STORM IN THE NORTH SEA-MANY VESSELS IOST-DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN THE MIDLAND

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Oct. 25 .- During the whole of the week ending Oct. 23 a storm of wind and rain, unparalteled in this generation for destructive force, passed over the length and breadth of England, or, as The London Times puts it, "we have been passing through a modi-fied recarrence of the universal deinge." The first intimation of anything unusual came on Monday night with a rising gale on the north-east coast, which continued until it became en Wednesday a perfect hurricane, occasioning an anxiety for the safety of shipping so intense that it drove hundreds of people to the coast to gain tidings of yessels in which they were interested. At daybreak on Tuesday ship after ship entered the Hartlepools, the captains describing the weather in the North Sea as the most violent they had ever experienced. One brig had passed four vessels bottom upward. On Wednesne mass of foam, and vessels entered the northern ports, having been driven right across from the other side. The coast was strewn with wrecks and floating cargoes and it is feared that a large number of vessels coming from the Baltic, lumber laden, have gone down. Captains who had come from Memel and other Baltic ports reported that they had passed through an immense quan-

tity of wreck and timber all the way across.

The storm in the North Sea was followed by a heavier fall of rain than has been known in England for half a century. Destructive floods are reported from the midinches within three hours. The river Exe was seen swollen to 33 feet above its usual level. Roads were form up, walls thrown down, and the inhabitants had to flee from their houses for safety. The fall of rain which was across the central table land of England to the great plain of York, its progress being everywhere marked by devastating floods. At Huntingdon en Thursday boats were sailing about on the surface of the large race-course, and thousands of acres along the course of the Duse were mundated. All over the country, colleries, iron works, and mills have been flooded out, and an aggregate of many thousands of men have been thrown out of work. On one of the flooded roads in Nottingham a man was attempting to bring a number of the inhabitants through the flood with a horse and cart when he missed his way, and the cart fell down an unguarded embankment, seven persons being drowned. This serious loss of life at Nottingham

FOREIGN NOTES. Madrid, Nov. 17 .- The Cronista says that Calderon Collantes, the present Minister of Justice, will be appointed Embassador to the Vatican.

London, Nov. 17 .- Solicitor-General Sir John Holker, M. P. for Preston, has been appointed Attorney-General. Harking stanley Giffard, Q. C., succeeds him as

LONDON, Nov. 17.-Blockow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers of Leeds, have been compelled to dis-charge between 2,000 and 3,000 workmen, owing to the depressed condition of the iron trade.

THE EXHIBITION'S FINANCES.

AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED IN ERECTING BUILD-INGS-CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE STATES-AID

FROM THE GOVERNMENT NEEDED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 .- Now that the Exhibition buildings are nearly completed and the work of organizing the great world's fair is so far advanced that success is certain, the financial condition of the enterprise becomes more than ever a matter of public interest. The entire cost up to the opening day will be, in round numbers, \$7,000,000. It is the earnest desire of the Board of Finance to open the Exhibition entirely free from debt, so that the receipts may be devoted first to paying the running expenses, and afterward to divi-dends upon the stock subscribed by individuals and corporations. To do this, \$1,500,000 is still lack ing and must be raised before Spring. the \$5,500,000 already raised, \$1,500,000 an appropriation from the State of Pennsylvania to build Memorial Hall (the art gallery) and the remainder, with the exception of \$500,000, has been contributed by the citizens and the municipality of Philadelphia. South has given nothing, the West has sent about \$20,000; the Eastern States have done much better-New-York City alone formishing \$200,000-but have not contributed anything like their quota. The burden has, contributed anything use their quota. The birden dis-therefore, fallen upon Philadelphia, more than half of the entire sum necessary to open the Ex-hibition having been raised within a radius of a mile from Independence Hall in this city. From the first the Philadelphia people have feit that it was their duty to "carry the heavy end of the log," and they did not besitate a moment to take hold of it, but they begin to think that all the rest of the country together ought to do as much as lift the light end. They will shoulder the whole load if there is no other way to carry it forward, but they will do it with a feeling that the nation at large is not acting fairly in steeping in to enjoy the National honor and the National benefits to flow from the Centennial and refusing to help pay the old. How shall the needed \$1,500,000 be raised ! New subscriptions to the stock have almost ceased, on account of a general belief that Congress will, early in the approaching season, come to the assistance of the Board, I understand, to make an application for an appropriation. The condition and needs of the enterprise will be hald before Congress in the form of a report, and the Board have the assurance of a number of influential members of both the Senate and House—Democrats and Republicans—that the matter will be brought up for consideration as the first business of the brought up for consideration as the first business of the taken upon it before the holday recess. If Congress includes the make a grant of money, it should do it at once, and if not the refusal should be prompt and emphatic, that no time may be lost in organizing new efforts to raise the required sum from the people. The position of the Board of Finance in the premises is a dignified and proper one. They desire assistance from the Government, and believe that the Exhibition, as a national work, is entitled to it; but, having met with a refusal once, they do not propose to go a second time, hat in hand, to the doors of Congress. A inovernent for an appropriation, if made, will therefore be a voluntary one, originating in Congress and the nation at targe is not acting fairly in stepping in to

INSIDE WHISKY RING HISTORY. PIQUANT PERSONAL AND PROFESTIONAL REVELA-

PIQUANT PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL REVELAIIONS.

Col. W. M. Grozenor in The Herald.

Early in 1871 McKee said to me, at that
time solitor of The Democrat, that reasons had been presented to him for changing the course of the paper; that
the opposition to Grant ought to cease; that there were
very important arrangements on foot which would be
highly profitable to all of us if we could be on good terms
with the Federal officials. Naturally insisting upon
more light, I was told by him at last, after many significant winks and nods, that the matter in question con-PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—In Seckonk, Mass.,
Tuesday morning, Mrs. Annie I. Waterman and two children
were found in their room inscussible from the coal gas excaping
from a stove, the damper of which was improperly turned.
One child was rescued but the other died. Mrs. Waterman
was also restored to consciousness but is in a critical condition.

WHISKY REVELATIONS. A FATAL DOCUMENT. AN EXPOSURE OF M'DONALD'S ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT A SUPERVISOR - JAMES MARR'S AFFIDAVIT -

cerned the revenue service, and that we could just as well make \$190,000 each if we would let him arrange at and say nothing more in the paper against Grant. I declined to change my political opinions so readily, and was presently notified that my services as editor were no longer needed. I demanded reasons, but was peremptorily refused any explanation. This was in February, 1871. The paper did suddenly wheel around to the support of Grant, and in March the first general assessment of whisky distillers was made. According to testimony given at 81. Louis a regular share of the money collected from distillers was from the first paid to John Leavenworth, since deceased, for delivery to William McKee. How far the promise of this share in the profits of illicit distilling influenced the sudden conversion in the political opinions of McKee and his paper others can judge. M'DONALD'S PROFITS IN COTTON DURING THE Sr. Louis, Nov. 17 .- A special dispatch to The Republican from Washington contains two important documents bearing on the character of ex-Super-

finenced the sudden conversion in the political opinions of McKee and his paper others can judge.

For anout two months Mr. Fishback had been offering to sell his controlling interest in The Democrat to Mr. McKee of The Globe. All offers had been disregarded. Mr. Bowman, as attorney for The Globe, had made efforts for amicable settlement, and through him Mr. Fishback had been led to name terms which he would accept, but for weeks those terms had been treated as totally inadmissable by the owners of the Ring organ, and Mr. Bowman, not imagining that anything could occur speedily to bring the parties together, had left town for a few days. On Monday lightning did strike. The distillerles were seized by special officers from Washington. Even then the Ring was perfectly defiant, and predicted that in a very few days every establishment would be released and Secretary Bristow removed from the Cabinet. But the next merming's Democrate contained a dispatch of several columns from Washington stating the nature of the evidence which had been collected. Then, for the first time, the Ring saw that if had to fight hard.

That morning there was a hurried meeting of the Ring, and banks were consulted. That very afternoon Mr. Fishback's proposition was accented, with some changes in his favor, and The Democrat passed into control of the Ring. That same might editorials congratulating the President and Secretary upon the exposure of the fraud, being in type in The Democrat passed into control of the Ring. That same might editorials congratulating the president and Secretary upon the exposure of the fraud, being in type in The Democrat passed into control of the Ring. That same might editorials congratulating the president and Secretary upon the exposure of the fraud being in type in The Democrat passed into control of the Ring. That same might editorials congratulating the president and Secretary upon the exposure of the fraud being in type in the nearest papers. The bemocrat was specially consolidated with The Globe and cease

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 17.-John W. Bingam, a distiller, P. C. Eberware, a gauger, and David M. on warrants from Indianapolis, and George Thimson, a gauger, who was arrested at the same time at Mount Vernon, were taken this morning to Indianapolis. Byron Bingham, the other member of the firm of Bingham Brothers, is stek at his home in Patoka, but will go to Indianapoils as soon as he is able. Henry Allias, their bookkeeper, has kept out of the way of the officers. It is thought that he has left the city. James Gray was arrested as a witness. The Hon. William Hertman, summoned as a witness, also left for the State Capital.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY CANVASS. OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, RECORDER, COUNTY JUDGE, AND

bracing Missouff. Then when it became likely that the deponent was to be appointed to that position:

The said John McDonald came to the deponent at various times and places in the City of Washington, D. C., and made corrint propositions to him concerning the uses and powers of the effice of Supervisor in case it should be attained by him, the deponent. In these propositions, which were direct propositions to use the office for corrupt purposes, McDonald stated that the office of Supervisor was big enough for two; that we, occaning he and myself, could both make curselves rich out of it; that it was worth a great deal of money; that it was a big thing; that it was worth a fortune to him or any other man that knows how to use it, or that had any sense; and that I would be a fool if I did not make such use of it, that is, use it completely to make money out of it, &c. He proposed that if he obtained the place be would let me in, and that if I got the place I would let him in, and he proposed to do the work outside, and that I should run the office, and that he would make a square divide. He proposed repeatedly that he would use his influence for or against me, as i declined or accepted his propositions. After my appointment to the office of Supervisor, and having established my office at Si. Louis, Mo., this McDonald repeatedly came to me at my office, and then and there again triged upon me his corrupt propositions to use my office corruptly to reb the Government, with the power and position it had conferred upon me to black mail erealism parties, who were under surveillance or supervision, or whose property was scized or who were under indictment or trial for offenses against the revenue laws. I always declined to act with or for him, and finally McDonald, some time in the month of December, 1868, becoming desperate at my masterly inactivity, said he would never leave there antil I was removed. He did go to Washington, according to his him to the position there in the military service, and he said that was the SURROGATE. It was confidently expected that the official anvass of the vote cast in this city would be completed esterday. The fact that in the Twenty-third and ican candidates for Alderman, received hardly any votes, caused a good deal of comment, and it was finally resolved, after a good deal of controversy, to send for the canvassers in the IVth, IXth, Xth, Xith, and XIIth Election Districts of the Twenty-third Ward, and request an explanation. The matter is, however, well enough understood. Mr. Simonson, through the efforts of his friends, ran about 2,500 ahead of Cudlipp, another Republican candidate for Alderman in the XVIIth District, and the friends of Challipp learning what was to be done, descried Simonson in the Twenty-third and Twentyfourth Wards, running a ticket having on it the names

of Cutlipp, Beyea, and Bussing.
The canvass of the vote for State officers, District-Attorney, Recorder, County Judge, and Surrogate, is com-pleted, and although not yet announced officially, the following is the official vote of each candidate:

dlowing is the omeiat vote of each estimate	
John Bigelow (Dem.)	79,274 49,614
Begelow's majority DISTRICE-ATTORNEY. Benj. K. Phelps (Rep. and Anti Tam.). Peter B. Olney (Tam.).	77,532
Phelps's majority	
Frederick Sany the (Tank)	.50,503
Hackert's majority. COUNTY JUDGE. H. A. Gildersleeve (Rep. and Anti-Tam.) James C. Spencer (Tam.)	73,100
Gildersleeve's majority	
S. D. Van Schnick (Rep. and Anti-Tam.) D. C. Calvin (Tam.)	51,860
Van Schalck's majority	24,504

NO BRIBERY INDICTMENT FOUND. COLUMBUS, Miss., Nov. 17 .- The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against Lient.-Gov. Davis, against whom charges of bribery were made.

THE RUMOR OF A SECRET MEETING DENIED. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17 .- There is no truth in the statement that the Republican leaders held a cancus and agreed upon certain officers for the Senate and General Assembly to meet in January. The rumor is calculated to injure several worthy men.

A BLOW TO THE CANAL RING.

DENISON TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE SHERIFF FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT-DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Nov. 17 .- This morning the General Term Judges James and Boardman reversed the order of the Special Term in the case of the People of the State of New-York against William A. Learned, Justice of the Supreme Court, and ordered that Denison be surrendered to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany County. This decision maintains the power of the Canal Commission to compel the production of papers. Judge James, who wrote the opinion, did not file it, preferring to retain it for revision. The announcement of the decision will not be formally made until to-morrow morning. The decision gives great satisfaction to Gov. Tilden and the members of the Commission, but is a good deal of a shock to the Canal Ring.

A BREATH OF WINTER.

VELOCITY OF YESTERDAY'S GALES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The Signal Office report at 4:35 o'clock this afternoon shows the weather to be cold and windy throughout the country. The velocity of the wind at Mount Washington, N. H., was 144 miles an hour, with the temperature five degrees below zero. The velocity at other points were: At Washington, D. C., 12 miles an hour; Baltimore, 14; New-York, 32 ; Philadelphia, 21 ; Boston, 30 ; Cincinnat : Chicago, 9: Omaha, 26; Montreal, 32; New-Orleans, 9; St. Louis, 12; Breckenridge, Minn., 40; Chicago, 28 Davenport, Iowa, 24; Cape May, 28. The temperature at 4:35 this afternoon was: At Washington, 35c; New-York, 32°; Boston, 28°; Chicago, 33°; New-Orleans, 59°; Bre-kenridge, Minn., 29°; Cincinnati, 37°; St. Louis, 36°; Montreal, 20°.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST. The schooner Acorn, loaded with lumber, vas ashore yesterday off Fire Island, L. I., and is being assisted by the vessels of the Coast Wreeking Company. An unknown brig, aparently of Nova Scotia build, 250

ons burden, was reported yesterday from Sandy Hook as ICE OVERTAKES THE ROSES. Мемриів, Nov. 17.-Last night a stiff breeze

Avery; I was told by McDonaid that the parties connected with the ring were McGinic, McKee, Joyce, Newcomb, Patrick, and the storekeepers and gaugers; McDonaid told me the money was divided into seven parts, and that Joyce, McDonaid, Newcomb, Patrick, McGoire, McKee, and myself, each received a part; I paid Joyce from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per week; Joyce told me the ring of 1871 and 1872 was composed of Ford, McKee, McDonaid, Joyce, Megrue, and Avery; I was present once when McKee came into McDonaid's office, and Joyce handed him \$480 of the money, which had just been divided; while Joyce was East in 1874 McDonaid assisted in distributing the money; It was put into envelopes, and McDonaid took them; I had a conversation with McDonaid in regard to my testimony before the Grand Jury, in which be told me to stand firm, we could all stand by each other, and it would not amount to anything; I may have realized \$10,000 out of the ring, may be more. from the north caused the mercury to fall to 28 degrees. This morning the novel eight was witnessed of roses and flowers in full bloom in yards with thick ice in the streets and the ground frozen. The weather continues favorable to cotton-picking. The season thus far has been unusually good for gathering the crops.

> FOURTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17 .- The thermometer, it is reported, was 14 degrees below zero at Fort Laramie last night, and snow to the depth of four inches had

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE ASTONISHMENT OF A RAILROAD. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL GAINS \$27,000 BY RESIST ING A TAX, BUT ASCERTAINS THAT IT HAS LOST \$242,000 IN ANOTHER WAY. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—In August, 1870, the Illinois Central Railroad Company made a dividend of \$1,263,775, upon which, in September, 1871, the United States Government assessed a dividend tax of \$63,188. The Company obtained an injunction against the Collector of Internal Revenue, which was maintained for a long time, although it has appeared since that the court had no rightful authority thus to enjoin a United States officer. The Company claimed that a portion of the dividend was derived from sales of the lands granted by the General Gov ernment. Agents of the Government were directed to make the necessary examinations of the books of the Company at Chicago and of their land books at New-York. This examination showed that all of the dividend except \$721,271 was derived from the sales of such land. The total amount of dividend upon which the Government made its assessment was about \$1,250,000. More than half of this dividend was derived from a different source than the real earnings of the road. The Treasury Department to-day adjusted this account by permitting the Illinois Central, Company to pay \$36,063 with interest from September, 1871, in full for the entire assessment. The total amount which the Company will be required to pay, of tax, interest, and penalty, is \$53,177. The Government originally claimed \$96,636. The Company has suc ceeded in reducing this original demand by \$27,125.

The success of the Company in this direction is insignificant, in comparison with its blunder in another. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently decided that sales of land granted by the Government to railroads is free from tax, with the exception of the interest that may accrue upon notes, or that is included in notes taken for the sale of such land, when the sales are on time. This decision of the Commissioner is a construction of an old law, which seems very plain and unambiguous in its terms. The Illinois Central authorities were either ignorant of this law or failed rightly to interpret it, for that Company has already paid a revenue tax upon dividends declared from the sales of the granted lands which aggregates \$241,904. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue now decides that this tax need not have been paid, as such land sales

are exempt from taxation. The Illinois Central authorities have the satisfact tion of knowing that the suit by which they resisted the payment of the assessment upon the dividends declared from the sales of land saved the Company \$27,125, also disclosed the fact that they had need lessly paid the Government \$241,904. This money cannot be recovered from the Treasury by any pro cess of law, as the time within which it might lawfully be refunded expired by legal limitation on June 6, 1873. The only remedy for the Company is by special act of Congress.

NEW LINE TO CANADA.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD MONTREAL, Nov. 17 .- The principal officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and a number of prominent railroad men and financiers are in this city, having just arrived from a tour over the New York and Canada Rallroad, which will be formally thrown open for business on Nov. 29. This line, which is leased by

the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is a consolidation of the Montreal and Plattsburgh Railroad and the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad. It extends from Whitehall, N. Y., to the Canada line, a distance of 114 miles, with a branch from Plattsburgh to Ausable, 20 miles in length. All along the line of the road the excursion party was received with hearty demonstrations, and at Plattsburgh

special enthusiasm was manifested. The members of the party are enjoying this evening a reception given by the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange. The Hon, Galusha A. Grow made a speech which was very ordially received. In conclusion he said:

Hon. Galusha A. Grow made a speech which was very ordially received. In conclusion he said:

Four score years ago a family of emigrants who had bidded farewell to kindred and home in the Lowlands of Scotland landed on the busy wharves of your city. The mother leads a barefoot boy along your streets, little dreaming of the destinies in store for him. The father is intent only on finding some place where he may earn his duly bread by his daily toli. After a fruitless scarch he passes out of the city, and over the great Empire State, and makes his first home in the New World in Northern Pennsylvania. For himself he finds employment in the machine shop of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the boy works in their mines. To-day we bring back your barefoot boy, and present him as one of the noblest specimens of a man, and as the best and most conclusive argument in behalf of the spirit and genius of the institutions of the great Republic under whose benigh influence his history is the record of so many who from penniny and plucking want in childhood have, unaided and alone, by their own inherent strength of character, elimbed the ladder that leans against the sky. But few, however, have achieved a success more creditable to the man than that of the Scotch boy who to-day administers with so much ability the affairs of one of the oldest and most worthy enterprises in the development of American industries. If he is a benefactor who makes "two spears of grass grow where but one grew before," what shall be said of him who, aided by large-minded capitalists, makes the desert and waste places bloom and blossom like the rose, and, ovening the great arteries of trade, links together widely separated peoples and unites in bonds of interest and sympathy jarring nationalities! Despite wind and frost, Dickson has broken though the barrier of lee and snow that heretofore, for almost half of the year, has separated us. Henceforth his locomotives will daily lay at your feet their treasures of black diamonds, gladdening the h

ONE ROAD THAT MAKES MONEY.

Boston, Nov. 17 .- The annual meeting of here to-day. The gross receipts for the year were The expenses were \$1,216,476 11, a reduction of \$67,627 66. Mesars J. H. Clifford, G. W. Hallet, T. P. J. Geddard, W. R. Robeson, P. M. Weld, Joseph W. Baleb, and H. A. Whitney were elected directors.

ON TIME ON THE UNION PACIFIC. Boston, Nov. 17 .- A dispatch received from the passenger trains are on time.

ANNUAL MEETING IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Nov. 17 .- The annual meeting of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company was held to-day. President Robinson submit the report of the directors, which represents the Company in a flourishing condition, and which has much to say about the Pennsylvania Central.

The managers of the railroad trunk lines resterday raised a little the rates for third-class, fourth class, and special class freights from this city to Cheen nati above the advanced rates which went into effect last Monday. On third-class freight the advance is from 52 cents to 55 cents.

The Eric and Chicago passenger line estabhabed over the Baltimers and Ohio, the Erie, the Atlan-tic and Great Western, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cinemnati and Indianapolis ratiroads, is to be followed by the establishment of an "all rait" through freight line between this city and Chicago by way of Salamanea, Cleveland, and Sheiby. Arrangements will also be made with other companies for a connection with Western, South-Western, and Southern lines.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad met yesterday at No. 31 Broad-st. to devise some measures for securing their rights in their connection with the bondholders, who threaten to fore close what is called the third or gold boudholders' mortgage. Negoriations have been pending with the bond bolders for an amicable arrangement, but all proposals hitherto made by the stockholders have fulled or been rejected by the bondholders. The stockholders resolved yesterday to resist the foreclosure in the courts, and yesterday to resist the foreclosure in the courts, and started a subscription for that purpose. O. D. Ashley, H. B. Henry, and J. B. Newcombe were appointed a Protective Committee to attend to the suit, and look after the interests of the stockholders. If the mortgage should be foreclosed, there will be at least a year for equity of redemption. The case may give rise to long litigation, as the road passes through Onio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the trial may finally go into the United States Courts.